

# GIDEON KRACOV

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December 3, 2014

**VIA CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

E.R. Carpenter Company, Inc.  
Carpenter Company  
Agent for Service of Process  
Denton K. Bryant  
17100 S Harlan Road  
Lathrop, CA 95330

E.R. Carpenter Company, Inc.  
Carpenter Company  
Frank Vasicek, Facility Operator  
7809 Lincoln Ave.  
Riverside, CA 92513

E.R. Carpenter Company, Inc.  
Carpenter Company  
Barry Kubasak, Facility Contact  
7809 Lincoln Ave.  
Riverside, CA 92513

MG Lowery or Chief Executive  
E.R. Carpenter Company, Inc.  
Carpenter Company  
5016 Monument Ave.  
Richmond, VA 23230

**RE: Notice Of Violations And Intent To File Suit Under The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Concerning Carpenter Company, 7809 Lincoln Ave., Riverside, California, WDID No. 8 33I003477**

Dear Mr. Bryant, Mr. Vasicek, Mr. Lowery and Mr. Kubasak,

The Law Office of Gideon Kracov (hereinafter "**Office**") on behalf of the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice (hereinafter "**CCA EJ**") is contacting you concerning Clean Water Act (hereinafter "**CWA**" or "**Act**") violations at the Carpenter Company facility at 7809 Lincoln Ave., Riverside, California (hereinafter "**Facility**"). This letter is being

sent to you, E.R. Carpenter Company, Inc., Carpenter Company, Denton K. Bryant, MG Lowery, Frank Vasicek and Barry Kubasak as the responsible owners, officers, or operators of the Facility (collectively hereinafter “**Carpenter**”).

CCAIEJ is a non-profit public benefit corporation headquarter in Jurupa Valley dedicated to working with communities to advocate for environmental justice and pollution prevention. CCAIEJ has members living in the community adjacent to the Facility and the Santa Ana River Watershed. CCAIEJ and its members are deeply concerned with protecting the environment in and around their communities, including the Santa Ana River Watershed.

This letter addresses Carpenter’s unlawful discharge of pollutants from the Facility through the Riverside municipal storm sewer system into the Riverside Canal and then into the Santa Ana River. The Facility is discharging storm water pursuant to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (hereinafter “**NPDES**”) Permit No. CA S000001, California State Water Resources Control Board (hereinafter “**State Board**”) Order No. 92-12-DWQ as amended by Order No. 97-03-DWQ (hereinafter “**General Permit**”).<sup>1</sup> The WDID identification number for the Facility listed on documents submitted to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (“**Regional Board**”) is 8 33I003477. The Facility is engaged in ongoing violations of the substantive and procedural requirements of the General Permit.

Section 505(b) of the CWA requires a citizen to give notice of intent to file suit sixty (60) days prior to the initiation of a civil action under Section 505(a) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1365(a)). Notice must be given to the alleged violator, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (hereinafter “**EPA**”), and the State in which the violations occur.

As required by the Act, this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit provides notice of the violations that have occurred, and continue to occur, at the Facility. Consequently, Carpenter is hereby placed on formal notice by CCAIEJ that, after the expiration of sixty days from the date of this Notice of Violations and Intent to Sue, CCAIEJ intends to file suit in federal court against Carpenter under Section 505(a) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1365(a)), for violations of the CWA and General Permit. These violations are described more extensively below.

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<sup>1</sup> On April 1, 2014, the State Board reissued the General Permit, continuing its mandate that industrial facilities implement the best available technology economically achievable (“**BAT**”) and best conventional pollutant control technology (“**BCT**”) and, in addition, establishing numeric action levels mandating additional pollution control efforts. State Board Order 2014-0057-DWQ. The new permit, however, does not go into effect until July 1, 2015. Until that time, the current General Permit remains in full force and effect.

## I. BACKGROUND.

Carpenter filed a Notice of Intent to Comply With the Terms of the General Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity (hereinafter “**NOI**”) and that NOI can be viewed on the State of California’s State Water Resources Control Board website. In its NOI, Carpenter certified that the Facility is classified under SIC Code 3086 (Miscellaneous Plastic Products). Carpenter manufactures foam products, chemicals, carpet and furniture cushioning, filtration media, nonwovens and other consumer products. On information and belief, CCAEJ alleges that the Facility collects and discharges storm water from its industrial site into one or more storm drain outfalls located at the Facility. The outfalls discharge into the Riverside County municipal storm sewer system, which flow into Riverside Canal and then flow into the Santa Ana River.

The Regional Board has identified beneficial uses of the Santa Ana River Watershed and established water quality standards for the river and its tributaries in “The Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Santa Ana River Basin” (hereinafter “**Basin Plan**”). See California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, The Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Santa Ana River Basin (2011), *available at* [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb8/water\\_issues/programs/basin\\_plan/index.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb8/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml).

The beneficial uses of these waters include, among others, municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, cold freshwater habitat, and wildlife habitat. The non-contact water recreation use is defined as “[u]ses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving contact with water where water ingestion is reasonably possible.” *Id.* at 3-3. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.” *Id.* Contact recreation use includes fishing and wading. *Id.* at 3-2. Visible pollution, including visible sheens and cloudy or muddy water from industrial areas, impairs people’s use of the Santa Ana River for contact and non-contact water recreation.

The Basin Plan includes a narrative toxicity standard which states that “[t]oxic substances shall not be discharged at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels which are harmful to human health.” *Id.* at 4-18. The Basin Plan includes a narrative oil and grease standard which states that “[w]aste discharges shall not result in deposition of oil, grease, wax, or other material in concentrations which result in a visible film or in coating objects in the water, or which cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” *Id.* at 4-15. The Basin Plan includes a narrative suspended and settleable solids standard which states that “waters shall not contain suspended or settleable solids in amounts which cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses . . . .” *Id.* at 4-16. The Basin Plan includes a narrative floatables standard which

states that “[w]aste discharges shall not contain floating materials, including solids, liquids, foam or scum, which cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” *Id.* at 4-11. The Basin Plan includes a narrative color standard which states that “[w]aste discharges shall not result in coloration of the receiving waters which causes a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” *Id.* at 4-10. The Basin Plan includes a narrative turbidity standard which states that “inland surface waters . . . shall be free of changes in turbidity which adversely affect beneficial uses. *Id.* at 4-18. The Basin Plan provides that “the pH of inland surface waters shall not be raised above 8.5 or depressed below 6.5...” *Id.* at 4-15. The Basin Plan also includes a Nitrate standard of 10 mg/L as Nitrogen. *Id.* at 4-14.

The EPA has published benchmark levels as guidelines for determining whether a facility discharging industrial storm water has implemented the requisite best available technology economically achievable (hereinafter “BAT”) and best conventional pollutant control technology (hereinafter “BCT”).<sup>2</sup> The following benchmarks have been established for pollutants discharged by Carpenter: Total Suspended Solids (“TSS”) – 100 mg/L, pH – 6-9 s.u., oil and grease – 15.0 mg/L (“O&G”), Total Organic Carbon (“TOC”) – 110 mg/L. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (2009) 52 (hereinafter “MSGP”).

## **II. ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE NPDES PERMIT.**

### **a. Discharges In Violation Of The Permit Not Subjected To BAT/BCT.**

Carpenter has violated and continues to violate the terms and conditions of the General Permit. Section 402(p) of the Act prohibits the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activities, except as permitted under an NPDES permit (33 U.S.C. § 1342) such as the General Permit. The General Permit prohibits any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities or authorized non-storm water discharges that have not been subjected to BAT or BCT. Effluent Limitation B(3) of the General Permit requires dischargers to reduce or prevent pollutants in their storm water discharges through implementation of BAT for toxic and nonconventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants. BAT and BCT include both nonstructural and structural measures. General Permit, Section A(8). Conventional pollutants are Total Suspended Solids, Oil and Grease, pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, and Fecal Coliform. 40 C.F.R. § 401.16. All other pollutants are either toxic or nonconventional. *Id.* §§ 401.15, 401.16.

In addition, Discharge Prohibition A(1) of the General Permit prohibits the discharge of materials other than storm water (defined as non-storm water discharges) that discharge either

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<sup>2</sup> The Benchmark Values can be found at:

[http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp2008\\_finalpermit.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp2008_finalpermit.pdf) and

<http://cwea.org/p3s/documents/multi-sectorrev.pdf> (Last accessed on December 2, 2014).

directly or indirectly to waters of the United States. Discharge Prohibition A(2) of the General Permit prohibits storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges that cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

Receiving Water Limitation C(1) of the General Permit prohibits storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges to surface or groundwater that adversely impact human health or the environment. Receiving Water Limitation C(2) of the General Permit also prohibits storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges that cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or the applicable Regional Board's Basin Plan. The General Permit does not authorize the application of any mixing zones for complying with Receiving Water Limitation C(2). As a result, compliance with this provision is measured at the Facility's discharge monitoring locations.

Carpenter has discharged and continues to discharge storm water with unacceptable levels of TSS, pH, O&G, TOC and other pollutants in violation of the General Permit. Carpenter's sampling and analysis results reported to the Regional Board confirm discharges of specific pollutants and materials other than storm water in violation of the Permit provisions listed above. Self-monitoring reports under the Permit are deemed "conclusive evidence of an exceedance of a permit limitation." *Sierra Club v. Union Oil*, 813 F.2d 1480, 1493 (9th Cir. 1988).

The following discharges of pollutants from the Facility contained concentrations of pollutants in excess of numeric water quality standards established in the Basin Plan, evidencing past and ongoing violations of General Permit Discharge Prohibitions A(1) and A(2), Effluent Limitation B(3) and Receiving Water Limitations C(1) and C(2).

Date	Parameter	Observed Concentration	Basin Plan or EPA Water Quality Standard	Outfall (as identified by the Facility)
10/11/2012	pH	5.9 s.u.	6.5-8.5 s.u.	Main Drain
10/4/2011	pH	5.9 mg/L	6.5-8.5 s.u.	Main Drain

The information in the above table reflects data gathered from Carpenter's self-monitoring during the 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 wet seasons. CCAEJ alleges that during each of these wet seasons and continuing through today,

Carpenter has discharged storm water contaminated with pollutants at levels or observations that exceed or violate the applicable water quality standard for pH – 6.5 – 8.5 s.u. (Basin Plan).

The following discharges of pollutants from the Facility contained concentrations of pollutants in excess of numeric water quality benchmarks established by EPA in the MGSP (“**EPA Benchmarks**”), evidencing past and ongoing violations of General Permit Discharge Prohibitions A(1) and A(2), Effluent Limitation B(3) and Receiving Water Limitations C(1) and C(2).

Date	Parameter	Observed Concentration	EPA Benchmarks	Location (as identified by the Facility)
10/9/2013	TSS	630 mg/L	100 mg/L	Main Drain
2/8/2013	TSS	210 mg/L	100 mg/L	Main Drain
10/11/2012	TSS	510 mg/L	100 mg/L	Main Drain
12/13/2011	TSS	120 mg/L	100 mg/L	Main Drain
11/4/2011	TSS	150 mg/L	100 mg/L	Main Drain
1/19/2010	TSS	230 mg/L	100 mg/L	Main Drain
10/11/2012	pH	5.9 s.u.	6-9 s.u.	Main Drain
10/4/2011	pH	5.9 s.u.	6-9 s.u.	Main Drain
1/9/2013	O&G	20 mg/L	15 mg/L	Main Drain

10/11/2012	TOC	220 mg/L	110 mg/L	Main Drain
10/4/2011	TOC	220 mg/L	110 mg/L	Main Drain

The information in the above table reflects data gathered from Carpenter's self-monitoring during the 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 wet seasons. CCAEJ alleges that during each of those rainy seasons and continuing through today, Carpenter has discharged storm water contaminated with pollutants that exceed one or more applicable EPA Benchmarks, including, but not limited to, each of the following:

- Total Suspended Solids – 100 mg/L;
- pH – 6 – 9 s.u.;
- O&G – 15 mg/L;
- TOC – 110 mg/L.

CCAIEJ's investigation, including its review of Carpenter's analytical results documenting pollutant levels in the Facility's storm water discharges well in excess of applicable water quality standards and the EPA's benchmark values, indicate that Carpenter has not implemented BAT and BCT at the facility for its discharges of TSS, pH, O&G, TOC and other pollutants in violation of Effluent Limitation B(3) of the General Permit. Carpenter was required to have implemented BAT and BCT by no later than October 1, 1992, or since the date the Facility opened. Thus, Carpenter is discharging polluted storm water associated with its industrial operations without having implemented BAT and BCT.

In addition, the numbers listed in the table above indicate that the Facility is discharging polluted storm water in violation of Discharge Prohibitions A(1) and A(2) and Receiving Water Limitations C(1) and C(2) of the General Permit. CCAIEJ alleges that such violations also have occurred and will occur on other rain dates, including every significant rain event that has occurred since at least December 3, 2009 and that will occur at the Facility subsequent to the date of this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit. Attachment A, attached hereto, sets forth each of the specific rain dates on which CCAIEJ alleges that Carpenter has discharged storm water containing impermissible levels of TSS, pH, O&G, TOC and other pollutants in violation

of Effluent Limitation B(3), Discharge Prohibitions A(1) and A(2) and Receiving Water Limitations C(1) and C(2) of the General Permit.<sup>3</sup>

These unlawful discharges from the Facility are ongoing. Each discharge of storm water containing any of these pollutants constitutes a separate violation of the General Permit and the Act. Consistent with the five-year statute of limitations applicable to citizen enforcement actions brought pursuant to the CWA, Carpenter is subject to penalties for violations of the General Permit and the Act since December 3, 2009.

**b. Failure To Develop And Implement An Adequate Monitoring And Reporting Program.**

Section B of the General Permit describes the monitoring requirements for storm water and non-storm water discharges. Facilities are required to make monthly visual observations of storm water discharges (Section B(4)) and quarterly visual observations of both unauthorized and authorized non-storm water discharges (Section B(3)). Section B(5) requires facility operators to sample and analyze at least two storm water discharges from all storm water discharge locations during each wet season. Section B(7) requires that the visual observations and samples must represent the “quality and quantity of the facility’s storm water discharges from the storm event.”

The above-referenced data was obtained from the Facility’s monitoring program as reported in its Annual Reports submitted to the Regional Board. This data is evidence that the Facility has violated various Discharge Prohibitions, Receiving Water Limitations, and Effluent Limitations in the General Permit. To the extent the storm water data collected by Carpenter is not representative of the quality of the Facility’s various storm water discharges and that the Facility failed to monitor all qualifying storm water discharges, CCAEJ alleges that the Facility’s monitoring program violates Sections B(3), (4), (5) and (7) of the General Permit.

CCAIEJ alleges that Carpenter failed to sample two storm events during the 2010-2011 and 2013-2014 wet seasons, despite their being numerous rain events that met the criteria requiring stormwater sampling.

CCAIEJ also alleges on information and belief that Carpenter failed to conduct visual observations in November 2009, January 2010, November 2010, December 2010, January 2011, February 2011, March 2011, April 2011, May 2011, October 2011, November 2011, December 2011, January 2012, February 2012, March 2012, April 2012, October 2012, November 2012,

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<sup>3</sup> The rain dates are all the days when an average of 0.1 or more rain fell as measured by a weather station located in Riverside. Data from the weather station is available at <http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/WEATHER/SITES/riverside.html> (Last accessed on December 3, 2014). The rain dates also include days when the Facility reported a discharge in its Annual Reports.

December 2012, January 2013, February 2013, March 2013, May 2013, November 2013, February 2014, March 2014, and April 2014 claiming that there were no qualifying rain events when in fact there were numerous such events during these periods.

The above violations are ongoing. Consistent with the five-year statute of limitations applicable to citizen enforcement actions brought pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act, Carpenter is subject to penalties for violations of the General Permit and the Act's monitoring and sampling requirements since December 3, 2009.

c. **Failure To Prepare, Implement, Review and Update An Adequate Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.**

Section A and Provision E(2) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit require dischargers of storm water associated with industrial activity to develop, implement, and update an adequate storm water pollution prevention plan (hereinafter "SWPPP") no later than October 1, 1992. Section A(1) and Provision E(2) requires dischargers who submitted an NOI pursuant to the General Permit to continue following their existing SWPPP and implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in a timely manner, but in any case, no later than August 1, 1997.

The SWPPP must, among other requirements, identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm and non-storm water discharges from the facility and identify and implement site-specific best management practices (hereinafter "BMPs") to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges (General Permit, Section A(2)). The SWPPP must include BMPs that achieve BAT and BCT (Effluent Limitation B(3)). The SWPPP must include: a description of individuals and their responsibilities for developing and implementing the SWPPP (General Permit, Section A(3)); a site map showing the facility boundaries, storm water drainage areas with flow pattern and nearby water bodies, the location of the storm water collection, conveyance and discharge system, structural control measures, impervious areas, areas of actual and potential pollutant contact, and areas of industrial activity (General Permit, Section A(4)); a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site (General Permit, Section A(5)); a description of potential pollutant sources including industrial processes, material handling and storage areas, dust and particulate generating activities, a description of significant spills and leaks, a list of all non-storm water discharges and their sources, and a description of locations where soil erosion may occur (General Permit, Section A(6)).

The SWPPP also must include an assessment of potential pollutant sources at the Facility and a description of the BMPs to be implemented at the Facility that will reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, including structural BMPs where non-structural BMPs are not effective (General Permit, Section A(7)),

(8)). The SWPPP must be evaluated to ensure effectiveness and must be revised where necessary (General Permit, Section A(9),(10)). The SWPPP must also include a certification statement and signature (General Permit, Section C(10)).

CCA EJ's investigation of the conditions at the Facility as well as Carpenter's Annual Reports indicate that Carpenter has been operating with an inadequately developed SWPPP in violation of the requirements set forth above. Carpenter has failed to evaluate the effectiveness of its BMPs and to revise its SWPPP as necessary. Carpenter has been in continuous violation of Section A and Provision E(2) of the General Permit every day since December 3, 2009, at the very latest, and will continue to be in violation every day that Carpenter fails to prepare, implement, review, and update an effective SWPPP. Carpenter is subject to penalties for violations of the Order and the Act occurring since December 3, 2009.

**d. Failure To File True And Correct Annual Reports.**

Section B(14) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit requires dischargers to submit an Annual Report by July 1st of each year to the executive officer of the relevant Regional Board. The Annual Report must be signed and certified by an appropriate corporate officer. General Permit, Sections B(14), C(9), C(10). Section A(9)(d) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit requires the discharger to include in their annual report an evaluation of their storm water controls, including certifying compliance with the General Industrial Storm Water Permit. *See also* General Permit, Sections C(9) and (10) and B(14).

During the 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 wet seasons, Carpenter inaccurately certified in the Annual Report that the facility was in compliance with the General Permit. Consequently, Carpenter has violated Sections A(9)(d), B(14), C(9) and C(10) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit every time Carpenter failed to submit a complete or correct report and every time Carpenter or its agents failed to comply with the Act. Carpenter is subject to penalties for violations of Section (C) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and the Act occurring since December 3, 2009.

**III. Persons Responsible For the Violations.**

CCA EJ puts Carpenter Denton K. Bryant, Frank Vasicek, MG Lowery and Barry Kubasak on notice that they are the persons responsible for the violations described above. If additional persons are subsequently identified as also being responsible for the violations set forth above, CCA EJ puts Carpenter, Denton K. Bryant, Frank Vasicek, MG Lowery and Barry Kubasak on notice that it intends to include those persons in this action.

**IV. Name And Address Of Noticing Parties.**

The name, address and telephone number of CCA EJ is as follows:

Penny Newman  
Executive Director  
Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice  
P.O. Box 33124  
Jurupa Valley, CA 92519  
Tel. (951) 360-8451

**V. Counsel.**

CCA EJ has retained counsel to represent it in this matter. Please direct all communications to:

Gideon Kracov  
The Law Office of Gideon Kracov  
801 South Grand Avenue  
11th Floor  
Los Angeles, California 90017  
Tel: (213) 629-2071  
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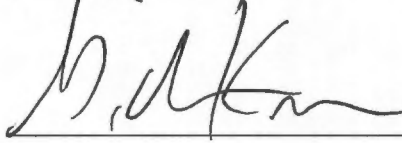
**VI. Penalties.**

Pursuant to Section 309(d) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1319(d)) and the Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation (40 C.F.R. § 19.4) each separate violation of the Act subjects Carpenter to a penalty of up to \$37,500 per day per violation. In addition to civil penalties, CCA EJ will seek injunctive relief preventing further violations of the Act pursuant to Sections 505(a) and (d) (33 U.S.C. § 1365(a) and (d)) and such other relief as permitted by law. Lastly, Section 505(d) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1365(d)), permits prevailing parties to recover costs and fees, including attorneys' fees.

CCA EJ believes this Notice of Violations and Intent to File Suit sufficiently states grounds for filing suit. CCA EJ intends to file a citizen suit under Section 505(a) of the Act against Carpenter and its agents for the above-referenced violations upon the expiration of the 60-day notice period. However, during the 60-day notice period, CCA EJ would be willing to discuss effective remedies for the violations noted in this letter. If you wish to pursue such discussions in the absence of litigation, CCA EJ suggests that you initiate those discussions within the next 20 days so that they may be completed before the end of the 60-day notice period.

CCAIEJ does not intend to delay the filing of a complaint in federal court if discussions are continuing when that period ends.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Kracov', written over a horizontal line.

Gideon Kracov

The Law Office of Gideon Kracov

Attorneys for Center for Community Action and  
Environmental Justice

### SERVICE LIST

Gina McCarthy, Administrator  
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State Water Resources Control Board  
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Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Eric Holder, U.S. Attorney General  
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Washington, DC 20530-0001

Citizen Suit Coordinator  
Environment and Natural Resources Division  
Law and Policy Section  
P.O. Box 7415  
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Jared Blumenfeld, Regional Administrator  
U.S. EPA – Region 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
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Kurt V. Berchtold, Executive Officer  
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board  
3737 Main Street  
Suite 500  
Riverside, CA 92501-3348

\*Served via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested.

# **ATTACHMENT A**

**Rain Dates, Carpenter Company, Inc., Riverside, California**

11/28/2009	12/7/2009	12/12/2009
12/13/2009	1/17/2010	1/18/2010
1/19/2010	1/20/2010	1/21/2010
1/22/2010	1/26/2010	2/5/2010
2/6/2010	2/09/2010	2/22/2010
2/27/2010	3/04/2010	3/06/2010
4/05/2010	4/12/2010	4/20/2010
4/22/2010	11/08/2010	11/20/2010
11/21/2010	11/24/2010	12/05/2010
12/06/2010	12/16/2010	12/18/2010
12/19/2010	12/20/2010	12/21/2010
12/22/2010	12/25/2010	12/29/2010
1/02/2011	1/03/2011	1/30/2011
2/16/2011	2/18/2011	2/19/2011
2/25/2011	2/26/2011	3/20/2011
3/21/2011	3/23/2011	4/08/2011
5/18/2011	7/31/2011	10/05/2011
11/04/2011	11/06/2011	11/12/2011
11/20/2011	12/12/2011	1/21/2012
1/23/2012	2/15/2012	2/27/2012
3/17/2012	3/18/2012	4/11/2012
4/13/2012	4/25/2012	4/26/2012
8/30/2012	10/11/2012	11/08/2012

12/12/2012	12/13/2012	12/24/2012
12/29/2012	1/24/2013	1/25/2013
2/08/2013	2/19/2013	3/08/2013
3/09/2013	5/06/2013	7/20/2013
10/09/2013	11/21/2013	12/07/2013
2/06/2014	2/28/2014	3/01/2014
4/01/2014	4/02/2014	4/25/2014
11/01/2014	11/2/2014	12/1/2014
12/2/2014	12/3/2014	